

SHAKESPEARE QUARTERLY

John F. Andrews, Editor

June 17, 1977

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Executive Vice President
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

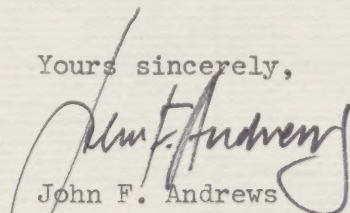
At long last I have found time to look over your fascinating--and completely convincing--on the Bungtown halfpenny. You bring a great deal of diversified information to bear on the interpretive problem you deal with, and I think you make a totally compelling case for the view that "bung" and "bunghole" connoted, among other things, anus, both in Shakespeare's time and in later periods.

Now, whether we should consider a note on the subject in Shakespeare Quarterly I don't know. Since your essay has already been published in a scholarly journal, I'm rather disinclined to request a recasting of it for the Quarterly--unless, of course, there is more that you could add to what you already say about "bung" and "bunghole" in Shakespeare. What I will do in any event is to send a copy of your article to Harrison T. Meserole, Editor of the World Shakespeare Bibliography published each Autumn in Shakespeare Quarterly, and he will certainly want to give a thoroughly annotated entry to your article so that any Shakespearean interested in your research will know where to look for it.

Then meanwhile I'll continue to mull over the idea of a note in the Quarterly and get the advice of some of my Editorial Board members. As of now, however, it's probably best for you to assume that unless you have something to add to what you have already said I probably won't ask you to write up anything especially for the Quarterly.

It's good to make your acquaintance, however, and I am very grateful to you for getting in touch with me about your research on Shakespeare's bawdy. If you have other work on the subject that has not been published, I'd be interested in seeing it.

Yours sincerely,


John F. Andrews

Published by the Folger Shakespeare Library
201 East Capitol Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003



Subj: **Suggestion for a summer 2009 program at Chilmark Library**
Date: 5/5/2009 11:32:59 A.M. Central Daylight Time
From: EricNumis
To: CHILLIB@vineyard.net
BCC: Lindaschap

Attention: Ms. Ebba Hierta

I am Eric P. Newman, 6450 Cecil Ave., St. Louis MO 63105 and my wife and I own 4 Quitsa Lane in Chilmark. You may know my daughter Linda Schapiro who has had a home on that lane for decades.

I will be glad to give a program at the Library at any time during this summer entitled BEETLEBUNG CORNER AND SHAKESPEARE.

My topic would be the development and usage of the word BUNG from a stopper for a barrel through its crude and coarse comic usage in both Shakespeare's Hamlet (the gravediggers' scene) and Henry IV; then to its use in American slang parlance, and its unique usage in Chilmark. I will explain its French origin and its common present American usage in the expression of "Cul-de-Sac".

I will be glad to furnish you with copies of my prior publications on the subject. I have a BS from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a JD from Washington University in St. Louis and am the author of books and articles on American numismatics.

I will be glad to furnish further details and discuss the matter with you.

Thank you for suggesting that I Email you. Cordially Eric P. Newman

A Good Credit Score is 700 or Above. See yours in just 2 easy steps!

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 23, 2009

508 693 6737

Mr. Isaac D. Russell
P.O. Box 1064
West Tisbury, MA 02575

Dear Ike:

It was a delight this last summer to get acquainted with you and your programs.

You suggested to me that I outline the program I offered to give next summer, and I am glad to do so. You will recall I talked to you about it. My topic would be "Beetlebung and Shakespeare." I would be etymologically oriented primarily as to the word "Beetlebung" which is distinctive to Martha's Vineyard. About 30 years ago I did some numismatic research as to the word "bung" and after it was published, I went further into Shakespeare's past use of the expression and that research was then published in "Shakespeare's Record." Bung as you may know has a crude and coarse comical meaning and involves English and French developments. It also parallels the comical use of the word "ass" which correlates with it.

If time permits, I would raise the question with the audience as to who really wrote Shakespeare's plays and sonnets and discuss this as one of the most disputed intellectual whodunits.

Any further questions you may have about the program I will gladly furnish.

We expect to be in Chilmark at our home next summer and are flexible as to any date you may have available for the program.

My best to you,

Eric

7/12/10
Call him back in a
week.

~~8~~ Aug 3, possible

7/13/10 Russell agreed to
my program for Aug 3
9:30 AM. Be there early.

Changed to
8/10/10
by Russell to Enghm.

*Did I mail this to you? If so please
excuse this duplicate.*

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 23, 2009

Mr. Isaac D. Russell
P.O. Box 1064
West Tisbury, MA 02575

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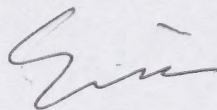
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Any further questions you may have about the program I will gladly furnish.

We expect to be in Chilmark at our home next summer and are flexible as to any date you may have available for the program.

My best to you,



Does this outfit make my ass look big?



R. Lingle



What do you guys have in common
right now with Kids in Cole's
class? You're all celebrating
your seventeenth!

You guys are incredible.
Keep inspiring us all.

Lots of Love,
Meredith & Tony

FREE of
TREES™



chlorine
free

carbon
NEUTRAL



Certified Renewable Energy
green-e.org



I asked myself, what can I do
for the health and safety of my babies
in a world of global warming and instability?
Love Mother Earth is my answer.
I hope it will be part of your answer, too.

Claron Kuohmer
CEO

EPN married 11/29/1939
this, c. 11/29/2009

portal

Patents Pending

www.marianheath.com
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US 299 CN 395

BN



m to your group on August 10, 2010. It took a lot of
tolerate the language I had to use when compared to that of other
continue to thrive. Eric

Subj: **Re: Shakespeare Talk**
Date: 8/12/2010 2:41:59 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: ikerussell@comcast.net
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Eric:

What a splendid program it was! Thank you so much for coming to do it.

You could tell from the "buzz" afterwards how much people enjoyed it. They came up to you afterwards and were so full of questions that I left and went on my way, very satisfied that the large crowd had enjoyed your program as much as I did.

Many thanks for "Bettlebung in Shakespeare."

Regards,

Ike

----- Original Message -----

From: EricNumis@aol.com

To: IKERUSSELL@comcast.net

Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 2010 11:35 AM

Subject: Shakespeare Talk

Dear Ike:

Thank you for permitting me to give my program to your group on August 10, 2010. It took a lot of diplomatic skills for you and the attendees to tolerate the language I had to use when compared to that of other speakers. May your educational programs continue to thrive. Eric

Subj: (no subject)
 Date: 8/14/2010 12:35:51 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
 From: EricNumis@aol.com
 To: thomas_serfass@yahoo.com

Tom I would appreciate it if you would look up a definition for me in an early dictionary.

Randle Cotgrave from England wrote the dictionary in 1611 and it is an English - french dictionary. What I need is the french portion of the description of a sea anemone but I do not know what it is called in either language in the dictionary. It is referred to as the "Mediterranean red nettle" in some English usages. . It is described as CUL de CHEVAL in the French language. Washington University probably has a reprint or copy of it, otherwise I am sure it can be found on Internet. .

The English description reads as follows:

A small and ouglie fish or excrescence of the sea, resembling a man's bunghole and called the red nettle.:

I need the complete French definition.

Thanks Eric

From: Carl Forsman <cwforsman@gmail.com>

To: Jill@jillduboff.com; Abby Solomon <SOLLYROSE@aol.com>; Blake Lawrence <blake@blake-lawrence.com>; Chris Jamros <chris@jmedianyc.com>; Emily Jenda <emilyjenda@gmail.com>; Jennifer Paar <jpaar333@hotmail.com>; Joanna Sheehan <joannasheehan@gmail.com>; Jon Silverstein <jonnysilver@gmail.com>; Josh Bradford <joshbradford@gmail.com>; Judy Bowman <judy@judybowmancasting.com>; Justin Scribner <jscribs@gmail.com>; Marshall Miller <writemarshall@gmail.com>; Mary Kenny <maryelizabethkenny@gmail.com>; Melissa Hardy <Melhardy12@yahoo.com>; Michelle Karst <michelle.karst@gmail.com>; Nathan Heverin <nheverin@mac.com>; Shelly Miles <shel.miles@gmail.com>; Suzi Sadler <letmykeelbreak@gmail.com>; Wayne Kelton <novembernj@yahoo.com>; Steve Sakowski <lightman81@yahoo.com>

Subject: Hey All!

Date: Fri, Jul 30, 2010 12:57 pm

Attachments: FRAYN, MICHAEL_ALPHABETICAL_ORDER_rev_pp_script_H'stead_Apr_2009.doc (311K)

This is my first e-mail to the new-look staff of Keen Company! I am so excited we'll all be getting together to work on Michael Frayn's amazing ALPHABETICAL ORDER. It's gonna be fun; it's a tough play but right up our alley. As usual, the most important thing to me is that we make a commitment to looking out for each other and having each other's backs. We'll only succeed if we all succeed. I know that every person on this list is someone I can count on, and I look forward to you all meeting and working together.

And now, allow me to repeat myself a bit.

Here are some key dates:

FIRST REHEARSAL: Monday, Aug. 16th @ 12:00pm (520 8th Ave. 3rd Floor)
LOAD IN: Monday, Sept. 6th (Clurman Theater, 410 W. 42nd St. enter on 41st St.)
TECHNICAL REHEARSALS: Friday Sept. 10, Sat. Sept. 11, Monday Sept. 13
FIRST PREVIEW: Tuesday, Sept. 14th @ 7
OPENING: Tuesday, Sept. 28th @ 7:00 (party to follow @ Theatre Row Lounge)
RUN SCHEDULE Tue @ 7, Wed-Sat @ 8, Sat @ 2 & Sun @ 3
CLOSING: Saturday, Oct. 23rd (additional Wed. mat final week)

Script is attached.

Cannot wait to work with you all. Really, really looking forward to it. Justin (our SM) and Josh are working on organizing a company meeting in the coming weeks. More details soon!

Best - Carl

--

Keen Company
520 8th Ave. Suite 328
New York, NY 10018
(212) 216-0963
www.keencompany.org

Bibliographical Society of America

ORGANIZED 1904 | INCORPORATED 1927

John Neal Hoover – President

March 7, 2011

Mr. Eric P. Newnan
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric:

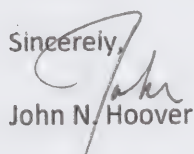
It was good seeing you and Evelyn Friday. It's true friendship when we can pick up where we left off as time passes on, so easily and readily.

I was pleased to hear about your further research plans regarding Audubon resulting from your 2010 *Journal of the Early Republic* article "Discovered! The First Engraving of an Audubon Bird." If you have even more material, I hope you will consider placing it in *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* and I have supplied the editor's name and address should you wish to correspond.

PBSA these days produces quite appropriately much work on Gutenberg, for example, or the typographical composition of early editions of *Hamlet*, but I am always encouraging articles from Americanists, such as you. You may recall that in the 1940s and 1950's John Francis McDermott was a frequent contributor to its pages. He would have been and I am very proud of your work and scholarship.

Again, many best wishes and looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,


John N. Hoover

cc. Prof. Trevor H. Howard-Hill
Editor, *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*
Thomas Cooper Library
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

And all the best to Evelyn.

PHICAL SOCIETY
ERICA

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NKE, Columbia University
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us, Brown Brothers Harriman
ouncil of Learned Societies:
EN, University of Virginia
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tation, New York, NY 10021
fax): (212) 452-2710
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THE PAPERS OF THE
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
OF AMERICA

VOLUME ONE HUNDRED TWO

DECEMBER 2008

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ly extant book of his collection that ican document, the *Album amicorum* uven. This *Album* allows Coppens to kers's circle, the various members of igo Blotius — and their emblematic ooks) fits very well into the tradition with thirty-four percent of the total nplete picture of the jurisprudence of ature (classics, but also contemporary ory. Other subjects have minor per- and some texts are in Greek. Wage- tively. The analysis of his library is having to deal with a library of simi- ecially for the moral content implied a completely different attitude, and asis of talking, reading, understand- id ordering a collection. In a sense, in the Low Countries had a greater instead more philological during this , Coppens proposes a rich contextu- ficials from different European areas inventory of Wagemakers's library is ary.

Aspects of Intellectual Migration in Six- lishers in Paris, Geneva and the Low th Armstrong ("Paris Printers in the icty?") and Annie Charon ("La pra- 1535") which deals with ways of re- enty percent of his editions obtained is constantly increased), communica- more often on the title-pages), and papers by Geneviève Guilleminot- 'librairies parisiens?") and Hendrik the Sixteenth-Century Low Coun- verview of the printers from the Low rimeurs genevois du XVI^e siècle orig- ffectively show the beginning of that and the Low Countries that will last

Fries, Waldemar H. *The Double Elephant Folio: The Story of Audubon's "Birds of America."* Amherst, MA: Zenaïda Publishing, 2006 [An expanded reprint of the 1973 edition through permission of the American Library Association. New appendix by Suzanne M. Low]. xxiv, 523 pp. Illus. Cloth, \$84.95 (ISBN 0-9770829-0-3).

Reviewed by JOHN N. HOOVER

In the nearly thirty-five years since *The Double Elephant Folio* was originally published by the American Library Association, this basic handbook and guide to John James Audubon's *Birds of America* has never been supplanted for its thorough treatment of the various aspects surrounding the publication, and especially the census, of existing copies of this great book. In a review of the original edition in a 1975 issue of *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, the work was praised for its attention to "meticulous accuracy" concerning bibliographical details for the states of engraved Audubon plates. Today, still among the hundreds of works on Audubon, Fries, with a select few books — those by Alice Ford, McDermott, Tyler, and Audubon himself — remains essential for a sound understanding of this most magnificent of all illustrated books.

This work was conceived to provide a publishing and distribution history to Audubon's magnum opus and necessarily was organized on a grand scale. The new edition reprints every original chapter, Fries's introductory notes and publishing timeline and list of subscribers, the 1973 census, and the useful appendixes concerning the octavo edition, the chromolithographic editions, information on Audubon's *Prospectus*, other lists and inventories, and notes on variants to the plate legends and watermarks.

Fries, a retired banker turned bibliographer on a mission, spent the 1950s and 1960s traveling the world to collect the materials he carefully assembled in *The Double Elephant Folio*. To reread the work now becomes a pleasant exercise in revisiting the world of rare books and rare book libraries in the mid-twentieth century, a glimpse of a past time in which Audubon's work, in all of its mystique, was increasingly gaining attention by the public, and consequently studied more thoroughly by collectors, librarians, art historians, book-sellers, and art dealers.

Suzanne Low's *Update* in the final appendix brings Fries's work into greater focus. The numbers that Low reports of course reveal an ominous trend for an

John Neal Hoover is President of BSA and Director of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association at the University of Missouri-St. Louis (St. Louis, MO 63121), and is author of *St. Louis and the Art of the Frontier*, 1999; and *Cultural Cornerstone, The Earliest Catalogues of the St. Louis Mercantile Library and the Growth of the Collections for a Varied Community of Readers, 1846-1908* (1998).

endangered book: today, of an estimated 200–25 complete sets produced by Audubon, 119 full sets of 435 plates are known along with 18 incomplete sets. Forty other complete and incomplete sets have been broken up, and at least twelve of these have occurred since Fries published the first edition of his guide to Audubon. Other copies have moved from institution to collector, collector to collector, and at least one from one institution to a larger one through merger.

This is the best census for Audubon that we are ever likely to get, one that highlights existing copies but with significant and informed speculation on copies known at one time but now vanished through the effects of trade in single plates, theft, fire, flood, war, and other enemies of books. In the future the only significant addition to such a work would be a census of the loose plates surviving on the walls of private residences, clubs, museums, historical societies, and libraries, or available for sale in print shops and galleries worldwide — a task this reviewer certainly would be unwilling to attempt. Thinking in cosmic terms, it would be interesting if this “anti-matter” makes up the lost mass in the estimated Audubon universe of printed plates and volumes comprising all of those unrecorded, estimated sets. The innovative research of Fries and the painstaking analysis of Low in the follow-up printing of this highly useful book ultimately reflect additional light on John James Audubon’s massive achievement.

Holliday, Peter. *Edward Johnston: Master Calligrapher*. London: The British Library; New Castle, DE: Oak Knoll Press, 2007. xx, 389 pp. Cloth, \$49.95 (ISBN 978-07123-49277 BL; 978-1-58456-198-9).

Reviewed by KAY AMERT †

One breaks into a sweat pondering the enigma of a man like Edward Johnston. On the one hand, his understanding of ancient letterforms and scribal methods sets him apart by its depth from all other contemporary practitioners of calligraphy. On the other hand, if the evidence of his design of the London Underground Railway type or the features of its direct progeny, Gill Sans, are any measure, Johnston also was prescient about the need for new kinds of letterforms to serve his own times.

To comprehend Edward Johnston more fully, Peter Holliday correlated an exceptionally broad and widely dispersed body of documentary evidence, canvassing diaries, correspondence, texts of addresses delivered at meetings, memoirs, essays in now arcane journals, even the manuscript notes in

Kay Amert (E305 Adler Journalism Building, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242), a valued contributor to *PBSA*, was at work on an article on the italic types of the French Renaissance printer, Simon de Colines, and their relation to others of the period.

Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America

Editor: T. H. Howard-Hill

Thomas Cooper Library · University of South Carolina · Columbia, S.C. 29208

30 March, 2011

Mr. Eric P. Newman,
6450 Cecil Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman,

Thank you for your letter of 18 March: I apologize for the lateness of this reply. And thank you for "Shakespeare's Fun with a Pun on Bunghole" which I read with great interest. In the mist of recollections of my New Zealand childhood, I seem to remember that "bunghole" was a frequent metaphor for "mouth," as in "shut your bunghole" but I am not clear about the other reference.

As for your query about "exactly how the words...were originally written," if you mean by "written" as in Shakespeare's handwriting, the words were probably spelled in the modern way but written in the common "secretary" hand of the time, evidenced in the surviving signatures on Shakespeare's will, etc. and in the c.140 lines identified as in his handwriting in "The Book of *Sir Thomas More*."

None of this could add usefully to the information given in your article, that seems to cover the subject in an exemplary manner. My interest is in textual bibliography rather than explication but I enjoyed reading your article.

With best wishes,

T. H. Howard-Hill

T. H. Howard-Hill

Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America

Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208

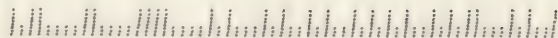
COLUMBIA SC 292

30 MAR 2011 PM 4 L



Mr. Eric P. Newman,
6450 Ceil Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

631058225



BEEBLEBUNG ONLY ON M.V ISLAND | I

COARSE & CRUDE WORDS

USE BY AUDIENCE. UNDERSTOOD

BRITISH & AMER SLANG

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS DURING TALK.

BARREL OLIVE, WINE, ALE BEER
WHISKEY RUM MOLASSES, ETC

ROLLING & FLAT IMPORTANCE

COOPERS - CONSTRUCTION

~~CONSTRUCTION~~

WAGONS, LEVEES, WHARFS
PLANKS - BALLAST - WHALING

BUNG - TAPERED STOPPER

BUNG HOLE, TAP, SPIGOT.

BEEBLE Mallet of wood

WATERMELON BUNG & BUNG HOLE

MIKE RUSSELL
Moderator

BEFORE M.V. EUROPEANS

II

RANDLE COTGRAVE 1611 Dictionary
LANGUAGE USED BY PEOPLE
DURING SHAKESPEARE PERIOD.

SEA ANEMONE

"A SMALL AND OUGHE FISH OR
EXCRESCENCE OF THE SEA,
RESEMBLING A MAN'S BUNG HOLE
AND CALLED THE RED NETTLE"

CUL DE CHEVAL (CULUS)

ANUS OF A HORSE (CUL in French)

HORSE'S ASS

CUL DE SAC. DRAW STRING
FLOUR, POTATOES - CLOSURE

COTTON OR FIBRE SAC. ENTRY ONLY

REAL ESTATE ONLY ENTRY. ONLY EXIT

PURSE
LEATHER POUCH FOR COINS
ON BELT. HIDE OR THONG CLOSURE
RESEMBLANCE. TO BUNG

HORSE'S ASS MEANS FOOL

HORSE SENSE - COMMON SENSE

HORSING AROUND - HORSEPLAY

FROICKING

ASS WILD IN BABYLONIA

III

DOMESTICATED - BIBLE

OLD + NEW TESTAMENT.

STUBBORN PATIENT UNEMOTIONAL
STUPID, ENORMOUS PHYSICAL ENDURANCE
COMFORTABLE TO RIDE OR SIT ON.
SAT UPON DURING CONVERSATION

BUTTOCK FLESHY MUSCULAR SITTING PART
2 BUTTOCKS SHORTENED TO BUTT.

~~SHORTENED TO BUTT TRANSFER~~

DONT SIT ON YOUR BUTT. DO SOMETHING

GET OFF YOUR BUTT —

PAIN IN THE BUTT — IRRITATING

KICK IN THE BUTT.

TRANSFER FROM ANIMAL TO MAN.

DONT SIT ON YOUR ASS } DO SOMETHING
GET OFF YOUR ASS.

ASSININE
CONCEITED ASS
JACK ASS
SMART ASS
PERFECT ASS
ASS BACKWARDS
HALF ASS JOB

②

SHAKESPEAR

HENRY IV

TEAR SHEET HARLOT

PISTOLE

A WAY YOU CUT PURSE
RASCAL. YOU FILTHY BUNG
AWAY.

THOMAS URQUHART (1611-1660)

ROUNDELAY OF PRIVY WORKERS

YOUR BUNG - HAS FLUNG -
SOME DUNG, ON US

CHINESE PHILOSOPHER

HU FLUNG DUNG

~~ASS IN VASE~~
~~CONCEITED ASS~~
~~JACK ASS~~
~~SMART ASS~~
~~ASS BACKWARDS~~
~~HALF ASS JOB~~
~~PERFECT ASS~~

~~ASSININE ASS~~
~~CONCEITED ASS~~
~~JACK ASS~~
~~SMART ASS~~
~~PERFECT ASS~~
~~ASS BACKWARD~~
~~HALF ASS JOB~~

BUNG UPWARD

ONE HORSE TOWN SHANTY TOWN BOON DOCKS
BUNG TOWN - HOOVERVILLE - PAUPER TOWN
DUMPVILLE - BEAT DOWN TOWN - ~~DEAD ASS TOWN~~
JERK WATER TOWN
ASS HOLE TOWN DEAD ASS TOWN

PROCTOLOGIST	}	REAR	MAKE A
COLOR RECTAL SURGEONS		ADMIRAL	PERFECT ASS
			OUT OF ANYONE

HORSE SHIT HORSE MANURE
SHYSTER LAWYER.
SHE WAS ONLY A STABLEMAN'S DAUGHTER BUT ~~THE~~
ALL THE HORSEMEN KNEW HER

An American scholar in Washington DC
was from New Zealand and he
said when he was a boy they used
"Shut your Bung" meaning to shut your
nose up.

(as a hole)
The nostril was a hole which
in a crude way needed closing

April 2011

Email

ikervsell@comcast.net

tel: 508 693. 6237

Isaac D. Russell

41 Scotchman's Bridge Lane

P.O. Box 1064

West Tisbury, 02575

First night after coming down
island after Pileys store on State
Road.

Shelby Prickett Yale 54
r. Weymouth or

→ Beetlebung 78 CenterSt, Tisbury 508 693-1116
 main office of Dry Goods people
 Beetlebung Coffee House 32 Beach, Tisbury 508 696-0006
 Beetlebung Dry Goods 9 Main, Tisbury 508 696-0006
 Beetlebung Dry Goods 66 A Main, Edgartown 508 627-1011
 Beetlebung Tree Care LLC 68 Pastime, Chil 508 645 2877
 Joshua ~~Be~~ Scott (Scott) 508 645 3037 Fox
 5057?
 Beetlebung Farm (addr in Chil Com Center brochure)
~~508 693 1116~~
~~main office of~~

Tell
 Cell of Scott 508 ~~284~~ 9817
 grandparents owned ~~Be 284~~
 Beetlebung Corner real estate
 Vineyard History - pp 338+339
 Ariel Scott killed in auto accident
 of W. Tisbury July 19, 1902
 horse frightened by ~~auto~~ auto.
 widow said.

Beetlebung ^{street} ^{way} ^{lane} ^{drive} next to Cohen property in Chilmark
 owned by Herman who fled Hitler. Met him at Cohen
 party 2010 July 4.

Linda 508 645 9812

June 30

1877
 215
 2648
 484940

Subj: [CNLF:489] Re: JCSPILMAN still here
Date: 6/23/2009 9:39:17 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: taxi_steve929@yahoo.com
Reply-to: CNLF@googlegroups.com
To: CNLF@googlegroups.com

I hope your arm has healed buddy...get back to normal typing. Are you right handed or left handed?

From: Jim/CNLF <CNLF.JCS@gmail.com>
To: CNLF ... The BLOG of Early American Numismatics <CNLF@googlegroups.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 23, 2009 9:25:51 PM
Subject: [CNLF:488] Re: JCSPILMAN still here

Hello all,

Tomorrow I go to see the bone man and hopefully he will remove the arm sling that has been on my left arm all month.

I have been unable to reply to several questions regarding Barnsley Connecticut Coppers, especially for Randy. ALL questions regarding these must go to the ANS who currently hold the collection. They also hold the documentation relative to each specimen.

Best -- Jim/CNLF

=====

On Jun 10, 4:48 pm, Vacoine...@aol.com wrote:

> Jim, I do not know what to say in consolation other than, Dammit you are
> still here. I am sure everyone else hopes you get back to fine health
> soon. Alan
> *****Dell Inspiron 15 Laptop: Now in 6 vibrant colors! Shop Dell's
> full line of laptops.
> (<http://pr.atwola.com/promoclk/100126575x1222008777x1201444407/aol?red...>
> 8%3Bv)

~~~~~  
You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "CNLF ... The BLOG of Early American Numismatics" group.

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by Ernest Newman  
"American Circulation of  
English and Bunytown Hefence"

pp. 134 <sup>etc</sup> Studies on Money in Early America  
AN 5 <sup>NY</sup> 1976 New York City

Bunytown Chronicle  
Bunytown Patriot, Wesley R.I. (1825)  
mentions in 4/29/1858 as first newspaper in  
Wesley R.I.

mind puzzle  
Mary Peck Butterworth of Lehighboth was  
leader of 1st paper money gang 1716-1723

Bunytown upmail

Dewise Knowas  
Bunytown Bugle  
Bunytown Record  
NS newspaper

Subj: **Re: Whitfield's Kansas Paper Money Book**  
Date: 4/29/2009 5:33:11 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [freed3@airmail.net](mailto:freed3@airmail.net)  
To: [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com)  
CC: [stevewhitfield@bellsouth.net](mailto:stevewhitfield@bellsouth.net)

Hi Eric,

I don't know Steve's phone number.

I don't use telephones.

His email is [stevewhitfield@bellsouth.net](mailto:stevewhitfield@bellsouth.net)

What errors do you find in the book?

Fred

On Wed 09/04/29 17:29 , [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com) sent:

> Fred: I will talk to Steve about the mistakes in the book if  
> you can send me his telephone number or Email I did not want to  
> contact McFarland before discussing the matter with Steve.. Eric  
> In a message dated 4/29/2009 2:44:34 P.M. Central Daylight Time,  
> [freed3@airmail.net](mailto:freed3@airmail.net) writes:

> I don't have a phone, Eric

>

> what's the problem?

>

> Fred

> On Wed 09/04/29 15:19 , [EricNumis@aol.com](mailto:EricNumis@aol.com) sent:

>> Dear Fred: I just received a copy of the above book from  
>> McFarland after receiving a letter from Steve asking me to check  
> the

>> content. You are the editor of that book I want to talk to you

>> immediately on the matter as I feel there are some major errors

>> which should be corrected. The amount of work which went into  
> the

>> project is wonderful. I want to talk to you first and if

> advisable

>> then I can talk to Steve. My best to you.

>

>> Eric

>> -----

>> Big savings on Dell XPS Laptops and Desktops!

>>

>

> --- Msg sent via Internet America Webmail - [www.internetamerica.com](http://www.internetamerica.com)

> -----

> Big savings on Dell XPS Laptops and Desktops!

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--- Msg sent via Internet America Webmail - [www.internetamerica.com](http://www.internetamerica.com)



beetlebung tree  
is

sour gum tree

Nyssa ~~sp~~ sylvatica  
elliptical leaves

also called black gum

" " pepperidge

" " tupelo

Eastern U.S (1775-1785 Amer)

beetle is a wooden ~~hammer~~ mallet

James Russell Lowell (1819-1891)  
poet, educator and essayist  
wrote "The Bigelow Papers" (1848)

"a speech of Ensign Cilley at a Dinner  
of the Bungtown Fencibles"

He meant "silly" and "defenders"

Bungtown was a humorous derision

Newport Mercury of August 13, 1787 (R.I.)  
"that ~~all~~ <sup>all</sup> copies by Law in New York, except  
~~Bungtowns~~ are filed at 160 for a Dollar"

Bungtown never used in England (so far as known)



Spt 2010

Random ~~House~~ House Dictionary

Sea Anemone

illustration

phylum Coelenterata

Columnar body with one or more circles  
of projecting tentacles surrounding the  
mouth at the top. 1730-1746

Sept 2010

A ~~Dictionnaire~~ Dictionarie of the French  
and English Tongues.  
London Printed by Adam Islip  
Anne 1611

Col de cheval  
A small and englie fish, or  
excrecence of the Sea, resembling a  
man's ~~toe~~ bung-hole, and called  
the red Nettle.

Dedicated to William Cecil Knight, Lord  
Burghley

French to English  
No English to French!



Spt 2010

Random ~~House~~ House Dictionary

Sea Anemone

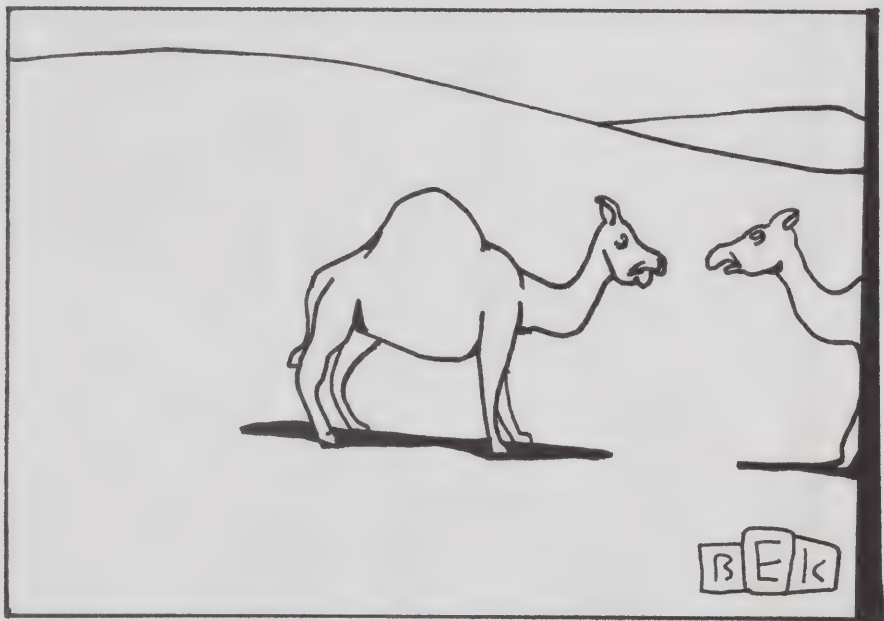
illustration

phylum Coelenterata

Columnar body with one or more circles  
of projecting tentacles surrounding the  
mouth at the top. 1730-1746







*"You're not getting through the eye of a needle with that ass."*

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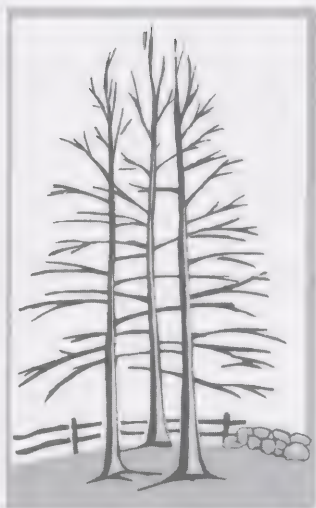
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David Cervone, Director

## Shakespeare's Fun with a Pun on Bunghole

By Eric P. Newman

In 5.1 of *Hamlet*, the graveyard scene, Hamlet and Horatio speculate as to what might have happened to Alexander and to Caesar after death:

**Ham.** Dost thou think Alexander look'd a' this fashion i' th' earth?

**Hor.** E'en so.

**Ham.** And smelt so? pah!

**Hor.** E'en so, my lord.

**Ham.** To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till 'a find it stopping a bunghole?

**Hor.** 'Twere to consider too curiously, to consider so.

**Ham.** No, faith, not a jot, but to follow him thither with modesty enough and likelihood to lead it: Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth to dust, the dust is earth, of earth we make loam, and why of that loam whereto he was converted might they not stop a beer-barrel?

Imperious Caesar, dead and turn'd to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.  
O that that earth which kept the world in awe  
Should patch a wall t' expel the [winter's] flaw!

(197-216)<sup>1</sup>

The key word in these lines is "bunghole," normally meaning the opening in a barrel that is plugged with a bung or tapered stopper. This is the only use of that word in Shakespeare. The word "bung" is also used only once, in a dialogue in *2 Henry IV* between Doll Tearsheet and Pistol (2.4.128).

The secondary meaning of bunghole is anus, due to the similarity of that part of the body to a bunghole of a barrel. The word "bung" has the identical secondary meaning. I first published these interpretations in 1976 as background for a commentary on the word "bungtown," a late eighteenth-century American slang expression for a type of spurious copper coin.<sup>2</sup>

If we apply these secondary meanings to Hamlet's musings, we get a series of alimentary images: the "clay" and the "earth" in their repeated usage refer to feces; the "wind" means flatus; the "wall" is feces blocking the large intestine; and the "winter's flaw" is a sudden burst of flatus. Now the lines take on comic dimension: an important person dies and his remains become dust; the dust then becomes part of the soil in which food is grown; the food is eaten and turns into human waste which, when it reaches the lower bowel, prevents flatus from being expelled. The same thoughts are repeated three times in succession, becoming increasingly suggestive, so as to make sure the audience "caught on."

A parallel in an earlier scene from *Hamlet* also relates to the food cycle. Hamlet explains that a worm may feed on a dead king's body; that a worm may become food for a fish as bait or otherwise; and, finally, that the fish is caught and eaten by a man so that "a king may go a progress through the guts of a beggar" (4.3.27-31).

The sole support heretofore for the secondary meaning of bunghole in the time of Shakespeare was in the earliest dictionary translating French into English, written by Randle Cotgrave and published in 1611. It included an explanation of the phrase *cul de cheval*, referring to the Mediterranean sea anemone, a common marine creature that draws plankton through its orifice. The English explanation and translation was "A small and ouglie fish or excrescence of the sea, resembling a man's



Richard Thomas as Hamlet in Hartford Stage Company's 1987 *Hamlet*.

bunghole and called the red Nettle." Although this changed the description of the anemone from the anus of a horse to that of a man, the translation of *cul* was clear.

New confirmation and proof that bunghole was understood in this way in Shakespeare's time may be found in the text of the first English translation of Francois Rabelais' epic *Gargantua*. That work, written in archaic French in 1553, was apparently known to Shakespeare, since in *As You Like It* Celia protests, "You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth . . ." (3.2.225). Although an English translation of *Gargantua* was not published during Shakespeare's writing period, its content was known to the bilingual literate of England.<sup>3</sup> Related Rabelais items were registered with the Stationers Company in 1592 and 1594.<sup>4</sup> Rabelais in *Gargantua* often uses the French word *cul* as anus, the word having been derived directly from the Latin *culus*, which has the same meaning.

The first translation of *Gargantua* published in English was printed in London in 1653,<sup>5</sup> and it clearly shows that bunghole and bung were slang for *cul*. Sir Thomas Urquhart (1611-60), a Scotchman knighted by Charles I, so used the words in translating Chapter XIII of *Gargantua*. In a roundeau (roundelay) there is "La guabelle qu'a mon cul doibz; L'odeur fut aultre que cuidois," which Urquhart renders "The bung-hole breathed so vile a funk / That one would wonder how I stunk." In verses describing a privy talking to its occupant, the words "Ton lard Chappert / S'espart / Sus nos" become "Thy bung / Hath flung / Some dung / On us." Another portion, "vous sentez au trou du cul," is translated: "you will feel in your bunghole." The word *torchecul* is rendered "bung-hole cleansers."<sup>6</sup>

With this confirmation of Hamlet's comic lines, it becomes simple to review Doll Tearsheet's words to the drunken Pistol in *2 Henry IV*:

Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy bung, away! By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, and you play the saucy cuttle with me. Away, you



bottle-ale rascal! you basket-hilt stale juggler, you!  
(2.4.128-32)

In various Shakespearean glossaries, "you filthy bung" has been read as "bung nipper" or pick-pocket, since calling Pistol a filthy barrel-stopper seemed meaningless. This interpretation was influenced by Shakespeare's use of the words "knife" and "cuttle," which were instruments sometimes used to slash a purse. The word "bung" standing alone did have the additional meaning of purse, having acquired that slang sense from the leather or cloth drawstring pouch used to carry coin, the closed opening of such a purse resembling the anus. This paralleled the closed drawstring opening of a sack, which gave rise to the French *cul du sac*, now an internationally used expression without regard to its similar anal origin.

If there is anything comic about Doll Tearsheet's calling Pistol a filthy purse or even a filthy cutpurse, it is difficult to fathom. The word "filthy" in that vein would have little significance. Calling Pistol a "filthy arse," however, gives both the words "filthy" and "bung" an associated slang meaning in a tirade of insults.

In 1963, after I submitted the above findings (excluding the recently observed Rabelais data) to Eric Partridge, he included my gloss on "bung" in *Henry IV* in his *Shakespeare's Bawdy*<sup>7</sup> without comment, but he was not sufficiently convinced to include my reading of "bung-hole" in *Hamlet*. The editions of *Shakespeare's Bawdy* supervised by Paul Beale since the death of Partridge do not include the sixteenth-century usage of "bung-hole" in *Hamlet*. Frankie Rubenstein does include it in *A Dictionary of Shakespeare's Sexual Puns and Their Significance* (London 1984).

Under the combined forms for the word "bung" in *The Oxford English Dictionary*, Second Edition (Oxford 1989), the word "bung-hole" is listed and its transferred sense of anus set forth (citing Cotgrave's 1611 French-English dictionary). There is no application of that meaning to the graveyard scene in *Hamlet*; Shakespeare's use of the word in *Hamlet* is not even mentioned. That would have been the earliest written source for the meaning, if it had been so recognized.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Citations are from *The Riverside Shakespeare*, ed. G. Blakemore Evans, et al (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1974).

<sup>2</sup>Eric P. Newman, "American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence," *Studies on Money in Early America*, ed. Eric P. Newman (New York: American Numismatic Society, 1976), pp. 157-69.

<sup>3</sup>W. F. Smith, ed., "The English Translators of Rabelais," *Rabelais* (London: A. P. Watt, 1893), pp. xiii-xiv.

<sup>4</sup>These entries were entitled "Gargantua his prophesie" and "A book entitled the historie of Gargantua, etc."

<sup>5</sup>My lead to Rabelais came in 1987 from a fellow numismatist, Walter Breen, to whom I am most grateful. I thank also Colette Winn of Washington University for assistance with the archaic French of Rabelais.

<sup>6</sup>The same translation of *Gargantua* was republished in London in 1694 along with Urquhart's translation of two more Rabelais books.

<sup>7</sup>Eric Partridge, *Shakespeare's Bawdy*, 4th edition (London: Routledge, 1968), p. 73.

## The Many Faces of Hamlet

By Felicia Londré and Daniel J. Watemeier

Hamlet enters Gertrude's closet wearing cotton pajamas, carrying a dagger and a five-by-seven glossy portrait. After a very physical and touching encounter performed by Mark Rylance and Angela Paton, the assembled onlookers are invited to respond. They suggest variations on the interpretation. What if Hamlet were more calculating and Gertrude were definitely guilty of complicity with Claudius in the old king's murder? A moment's whispered conference suffices for Rylance and Paton. They plunge into the scene with renewed gusto and offer a radically different approach that includes Hamlet's blanket-whipping of the figure behind the arras. The RSC's Rylance and ACT's Paton met for the first time only the day before this demonstration exercise. Their serious-minded yet free-spirited performances set the tone for the two days of scholarly interchange that followed.

Coordinated by University of California at Berkeley Professors Marvin Rosenberg and Hugh Richmond, "The Many Faces of Hamlet" brought together an international group of scholars, directors, and actors at the UC Berkeley's Clark Kerr Campus on October 13-14, 1990. It was Rosenberg's idea to eschew formal presentations in favor of something on the order of an ideal after-dinner conversation among scholars, when ideas can be spontaneously generated without inhibition. "This will be a great chance," he said, "to listen in on a whole distinguished assemblage of Hamletians freewheeling on the play." That it all worked so well testifies to the calibre of the guests.

The distinguished roster of "conversationalists" included Werner Habicht from Germany, Antony Landon from Finland, Kenneth Muir, Philip Edwards, Lois Potter and Martin Scofield from England, in addition to Maurice Charney, Robert Cohen, Michael Goldman, Jay

Richard Risso, G. B. Shand, Steven Urkowitz, John Vickery, and Michael Warren. Sam Wanamaker represented the American Shakespeare Globe Centre, which helped to underwrite the symposium.

Making a surprise guest appearance, Mel Gibson spoke about his experience in working on the Zeffirelli film of *Hamlet*; then he joined the circle of conversationalists. He acknowledged the validity of every point the scholars had made in the preceding session, and yet Gibson noted, as an indication of the complexity of Hamlet's character, "one could also raise an argument on every point." He offered as an analogy his own response to the end of the filming: he could well imagine going up to the director and putting his hands around the director's throat to strangle him; but he thanked Zeffirelli instead.

Saturday's sessions were devoted to exploring the subtexts of Hamlet's relationships with other characters: Hamlet and Gertrude, Hamlet and Claudius, Hamlet and Ophelia, Hamlet and Himself. Each of these sessions was prefaced by a scene between those characters performed by student actors. Each scene was given at least two different interpretations. International perspectives dominated on Sunday. These sessions were prefaced by video clips of certain scenes as performed by various companies around the world. The morning session—on *Hamlet* in the USSR, England, and Canada—included a lively discussion of political interpretations of the play in several Eastern Bloc nations. The session on French, German, and Scandinavian *Hamlets* tended to drift back to questions of character interpretation in those countries.

A fifty-page "Hamlet Reader" served as a sampler of rich and varied thoughts about the play; it comprised two or three pages written by each of the participants, with selections ranging from performance



EPN author

Earliest American use of  
BUNG (Bungtown)

other counterfeits of English halfpence to the existing supply had glutted the nation with copper coins. There was a temporary paralysis in their circulation due to the changing rates at which they were taken. During this difficulty the *Newport Mercury* of August 13, 1787, commented casually on the problem, and put the word Bungtown in writing for the first time.

By a Correspondent of good Intelligence we are informed—That all Coppers by Law in New-York, except Bungtowns, are fixed at 160 for a Dollar; that in the Jerseys they had depreciated to 180 for a Dollar, and that there are large Quantities imported into this State and passing at 108 for a Dollar, for our Produce, Sugar, Molasses, &c. So that the Inhabitants of this Town and State ought to be on their Guard, lest such vast Quantities should be imported and passed here, as to depreciate them as low here as they are at the Westward, and thereby cause Numbers to suffer, who may take large Sums for their Produce, &c. at 108 for a Dollar.—A Hint for the General Assembly of this State, to improve at their next Session.

To what did Bungtown refer? It obviously meant counterfeit base metal or light weight halfpence. It was used in Rhode Island for Rhode Island readers. This expression has stood as one of the most curious words in American numismatics and has given rise to endless speculation and research as to its origin and meaning.

It is fundamental to the study of the word Bungtown that we recognize that in the past there has never been any written use or knowledge of the word in England and that the only written or other evidence of it is in the United States. Its use in the United States must be divided into its uses with respect to coins, its uses as a name of specific localities, and its other uses in literature and conversation.

First let us examine its written uses by other than numismatists.

In 1835, Henry C. Todd, a New Englander, commented on Canada and stated: "Brantford is the focus of coiners; spurious half dollars and base currency, are called, at Hamilton, Bungtown money, in which place a band of regular burglars from the old country have just been broken up." (*Notes upon Canada and the United States in the year MDCCCXXXV*, Toronto, 1835, p. 83.) Todd shows that while Bungtown money was referred to by that name in Hamilton it was not so known in Brantford, indicating that the expression came from the community adjacent to the United States and had not reached the more northerly city.

In "The Haunted Merchant," written by Harry Franks (*The Knickerbocker*, May, 1840, p. 385), a New England tavern keeper took "a five cent piece and two bungtown coppers out of the till."

In 1845, Sylvester Judd wrote in the novel *Margaret*, p. 19: "These flowers wouldn't fetch a bung-town copper."



Brum and Brummagem also took on a similar meaning as to items other than coins, namely, a reproduction or not a genuine item. The word Brummish had the same background. Americans knew that imported counterfeit copper coin usually came from Birmingham and often referred to them as Birmingham coppers. It was therefore easy to theorize that Brum became Brumtown and then Bungtown. There is no evidence of any such transition, although several authors have adopted this theory: Howard Kurth, "Auctori Plebis Coppers," *NumRev* (Stack's), September 3, p. 56; John S. Dye, *Dye's Coin Encyclopaedia*, 1883, p. 200.

The next field for investigation is to determine whether the name of any community in the United States or elsewhere is or was officially Bungtown. None was located. However, the nickname Bungtown was applied to several communities, including two in New England, one in New York, and one in New Jersey.

## WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

Westerly, on the east bank of the Pawcatuck River, at the western boundary of the state, became a shipbuilding port by 1681, and that industry continued to thrive there for almost 200 years. Bungtown was the name applied to a stretch of Main Street along the river below School Street. The ships docked at the wharf along that street and shipbuilders, suppliers, warehouse operators, fish dealers, tanners, and other commercial operations were clustered along the wharf. The buzz of sawing timbers was known as the "music of Bungtown." At the end of the nineteenth century, when the town had 400 inhabitants, the area was disputable and was also often referred to as a mud puddle. Rhode Island historians have speculated that the name Bungtown may have arisen from the fact that quantities of gin and rum imported from the West Indies were consumed by the populace directly from the bung or that barrel construction there was an important activity. (Mary Agnes Best, *The Town that Saved a State*—Westerly, 1943, pp. 87, 107, 223, 235, 237, 249; R. C. Perry, "The Bungtown Chronicles," *Records and Papers of the Westerly Historical Society*, 1933, p. 16; Frederic Denison, *Westerly and Witnesses*, 1878, pp. 179, 229.) The town at this early period was described by a Rhode Islander as "The hardest looking town in our little State". In 1824, Charles Perry, at the age of 15, started his eminent publishing career with a little newspaper called *The Bungtown Patriot*. Each copy of this publication was handwritten with a quill pen and the illustrations and captions were from wood blocks cut by this boy. The few issues known of this newspaper do not indicate any source of the

## BUNG-TOWN PATRIOT.

| * Vol. 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | BUNG-TOWN, MARCH, 1, 1825.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | No. 2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>TERMS.</b><br/>The PATRIOT is to be published on the first day of each month at ONE DOLLAR per annum.</p> <p><b>ADVERTISEMENTS.</b><br/>The Hon. John Q. Adams has been elected President of the United States for a year ending the fourth of March 1825.—The calm and dispassionate manner in which this great question was decided is the highest honor on the representation of the people and shows in a satisfactory manner the excellence of</p> | <p>the American Constitution.<br/>The following gentlemen are spoken of at Washington, as those from whom the Secretary of the Treasury will be selected.</p> <p>Accident. Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown was drowned at Peekskill a few days since while attempting to cross from Carnants Point to Brown's Dock.</p> <p>A few weeks since as some boys were digging for rabbits in</p> | <p>South Kingsdown they found bones which upon examination proved to be those of a person whose it is supposed was murdered and buried there.</p> <p><b>LOOKOUT.</b><br/>The person, who a few evenings since went to his neighbors Wood pile, instead of his own, by mistake, is cautioned against such mistakes in future, as the owner, in case of a repetition, threatens to Dixon him.</p> |

(Courtesy of the Westerly Public Library, Westerly, Rhode Island)

Bungtown name but confirm its popular use as a slang name for Westerly, Rhode Island for some period prior to 1824. On April 29, 1858, when the *Narragansett Weekly* began publication, it mentioned *The Bungtown Patriot* as the first newspaper of Westerly. Between 1787 and 1824 no written use of the word Bungtown has been located.

## LAMBERTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey, who had a long and distinguished numismatic career, wrote in 1946 (letter to Damon G. Douglas dated March 25, 1946) that a piece of real estate in Lambertville, New Jersey was referred to as "The Bungtown lot" in the division of the estate of Emanuel Coryell, who took over the Lambertville-New Hope ferry operation across the Delaware River in 1732. The realty he referred to was said to have been distributed about 1760 to George Coryell (a pallbearer at George Washington's funeral) and was between what are now Church





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a genuine 1909 v.d.B.  
ticularly cut down  
gether. The seem  
pieces can be seen  
the flat part of the

The vast majority of bad 1909-S Lincoln, v.d.B. cents are Mint mark alterations, where a false S Mint mark is added to a genuine Philadelphia Mint 1909 Lincoln, v.d.B. cent. These are fairly easy to spot, as only four genuine obverse dies were used to produce the entire mintage of 484,000 for the 1909-S Lincoln, v.d.B. cent, all with the same shape and style Mint mark.

The fake shown here is an alteration that employed a very differ-

between an added Mint mark and the surrounding field surfaces can be used in authentication.

A close inspection of the Mint mark area on this alteration provides the first clue. The alteration expert used a particular variety that occurs only on the non-v.d.B. variety, the S over Horizontal S. The S Mint mark was first punched sideways into the die, then corrected with a second punch in the correct alignment. This variety is a fairly common one that does not

of a premium,  
attributed and

sume that an  
with the skill to  
of alteration will  
uch an obvious  
who purchase  
es of the 1909-  
cent should be  
both the rims  
re buying.



## Forgery

Even though the v.d.B. cent possesses the lowest mintage price tag in the Lincoln cent series, it remains the most common when assembling a collection. *Coin World's*

BUNG see article below  
used in England

Sealed with an organic bung (stopper)  
"first pot" & "that had a bung"

# British officials declare hoard of bronze radiates treasure

BY JOHN ANDREW COIN WORLD LONDON CORRESPONDENT

A hoard of 3,600 coins found in a field near York, England, has been declared treasure.

The treasure includes the highly unusual find of a sealed pot filled with coins.

Retired farmer Marjorie Dandy, 75, and her older sister, Evelyn

Hood, uncovered the treasure on three separate days in the fall of 2008.

After initially finding a few coins, Dandy returned with Hood Oct. 22, 2008, to further investigate and discovered the remains of a pot containing 1,443 coins.

A visit on Nov. 15, 2008, revealed another damaged pot with 546 coins. The intact pot, containing 1,050 bronze radiates from the third century, was discovered Nov. 20, 2008.

Because the pot was sealed with an organic bung (stopper), the radiates are "in an extremely good state of preservation," according to the British Museum.

Senior British Museum conservator Pippa Pearce said the intact pot in the York find was the first pot containing treasure she has seen witness to that had a bung.

"The coins inside the pot were in such beautiful condition, contrasting sadly with the other two hoards whose pots had been smashed in the ground," Pearce said.

The pot was X-rayed to see the contents prior to removing the bung.

Dr. Eleanor Ghey, curator of Roman coins at the British Museum, said that because of the nature and location of the finds, and the similarity of the coins, these are all believed to have been part of the same hoarding event.

"Delving into a pot that had remained sealed gave a real sense of uncorking the past," Ghey said.

It was a major challenge not to scar the coins while removing them from the pot, a challenge that forced the conservators to improvise by making their own tools, Pearce said.

The find was declared treasure Dec. 22, 2010, by local coroner Michael Oakley.

The treasure is now at the valuation stage.

While the British Museum has interest in one coin, the local Yorkshire Museum has expressed interest in the hoard.

Once the treasure value is



Images copyrighted by the British Museum.

Senior British Museum Conservator Pippa Pearce works to extricate some of the 1,050 bronze radiate coins found in a sealed pot.

declared, the Yorkshire Museum will have to raise the money, which will be split between the finders and the landowners where the hoard was found. ■



Images copyrighted by the British Museum.

The contents of a pot found sealed in a field near York, England, are shown with the pot. The find, one of three caches found at the site, was declared treasure Dec. 22, 2010.



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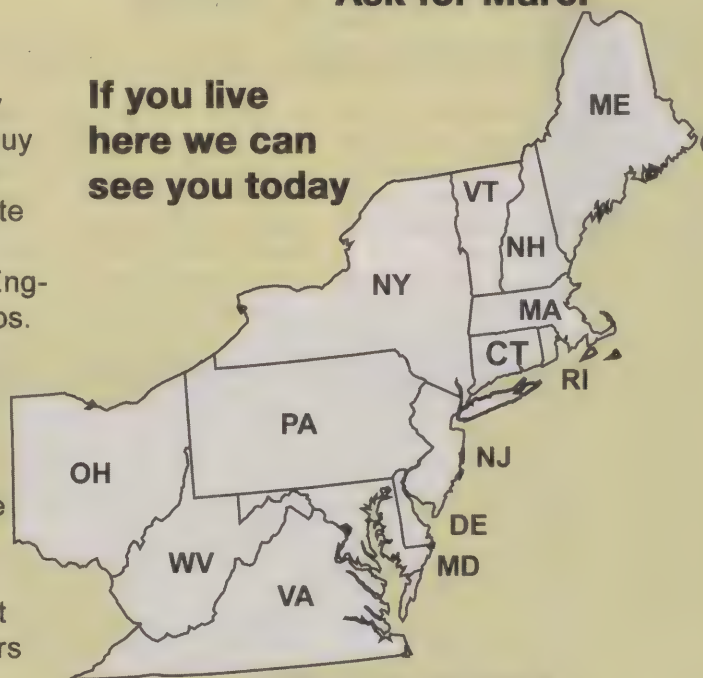
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additions afterwards made, this lot was extended southerly to the meadow south of the Miss Nancy Kellogg house. Mr. King also owned on the west side of the street, a lot of ten acres—forty rods square—having its northern boundary at the center of Castle street, and its southern limit a little north of the premises of Frederick T. Whiting. The site of his house is near where the Berkshire House stands. Here Mr. King resided until about 1744, when he sold his house, land and right to Aaron Sheldon. Three years earlier, he had bought land—the Alanson Church place—on the road to Green River, to which he removed, and on which he resided as late as 1785. He also at the same time made a purchase of ten acres lying on both sides of Green River, where the Kellogg mill stands. Here a fulling mill was afterwards erected, which Mr. King—who was a weaver by trade—is supposed to have operated for a time. Of the family of Stephen King we have but little information. The Sheffield records contain the marriage of Stephen King and Widow Esther Miller, March 26, 1752, probably his second marriage. His daughter Abigail—"Nabby"—married Thomas Baker of this town, and was mother of the wife of the late Captain Richard Bump.

John Granger, proprietor of one right, settled on the east side of the river, where lands, including a home lot of twelve acres, were laid out to him, opposite the fordway. The north line of his land appears to have been where the north line of the Catholic church property now is. Granger's house is believed to have stood a few rods south from the house built and owned by Jason Cooley, where evidences of a former habitation were visible within the knowledge of persons now living.

Moses King, one of the sons of David King, is presumed to have come here with his father from Westfield, though the earliest evidence we find of his residence here is in 1733, when he bought of John Granger his land and improvements on the east side of the river, where he had a house standing in that year, supposed to be the same built by Granger, the location of which is above described. At a little later date, Mr. King re-

BUNG HILL  
corner

Great Barrington,  
Massachusetts  
published 1882

sided a short distance further north. In 1736, his dwelling is incidentally mentioned in a survey by Timothy Dwight, who describes a monument of stones, east of the river, in the divisional line between the Upper and Lower Townships, as standing sixty rods north of Moses King's house. From this and other circumstances we conclude that Mr. King's residence was in the vicinity where Mrs. Thomas Siggins now lives, on the old road leading southerly from the bridge. Here he resided and kept a tavern until 1742, when his property, incumbered by mortgage, went into the possession of other members of the King family, and he removed across the river, to the house which has been mentioned, built by Joseph Sheldon, near where the railroad crosses South street. Moses King died about 1751; his wife was Esther, daughter of Matthew Noble, the first settler in Sheffield.

Another family—though not properly classed amongst the *first settlers*—is that of William King, perhaps a son of William of Northampton, and cousin of David King of this town. This William King is supposed to have come here from Westfield about 1740, and to have had his residence at the Bung Hill corner, opposite the place lately Charles Pixley's. He was not a proprietor; was in very moderate circumstances, but was, nevertheless, a man of some consequence in the parish, of which he was the clerk for nine years—1745–54. He died September 1769, aged 80. His wife—Esther—survived him, and died December, 1773, at the age of 76. Mr. King had a family of four sons and one daughter,—Asahel, George, Reuben, William and Huldah,—all of whom resided here, and were persons of more than ordinary intelligence. Of these, Asahel, the eldest, had his residence on the east side of the old road, which leads from the bridge southerly between the mountains. His house is reputed to have stood just north of a little run of water which crosses the road; its locality is still marked by a few antiquated apple trees. Asahel King was, perhaps, as prominent as any young man in the parish; he was one of the original founders of the church, and was selectman and assessor in the old town of Sheffield. Mr. King



naked frame, gazed for a moment in astonishment and fainted." The road, as we have said, after crossing the bridge, ran southerly to the old meeting-house, and turning at a right angle to the east, on the south side of that building, crossed the present burial ground to the foot of the mountain and fell into the highway as now traveled near the Mrs. Burt house—now B. F. Gilmore's. On this road, directly in the rear of the Burt house, and close to the foot of the mountain, was a quaint old structure, the former dwelling place of Noadiah Moore and of Joseph Gilbert. Here, in 1770, Deacon Daniel Nash settled, with his wife Abigail, the daughter of Israel Dewey. The house of Deacon Nash—taken down a few years since—was uncouthly perched among the rocks, in near proximity to the mountain ledges which abounded in rattlesnakes, one of which Mrs. Nash found in her cellar, on the top of her pork barrel, and killed. Deacon Nash, who was from Hadley, a shoemaker by trade, came here about 1767. He was one of the pillars of the church, and Town Clerk from 1776 to 1794. Captain George King, one of the early sheriffs of the town, who had previously resided on the old road, (east side of the river) removed to the old L house,—still standing at the Bung Hill corner, which is also presumed to have been the dwelling place of his father—William. Captain King died in the service at Ticonderoga, January 19, 1777. To the north, towards the Pixley brook, in the now weather-beaten house of Samuel L. Dearing, lived Jonathan Nash, having his blacksmith shop near by. Mr. Nash early became prominent in town affairs, was a member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, and afterwards for several years the principal Justice of the Peace in town. Further east, where Captain George Turner lately lived, the eccentric Major William King had his residence, of whom more will be said hereafter. There is on the mountain side near the Bung Hill corner a rude cavern formed by the falling together of huge masses of rock, a place of some resort, known as "Belcher's Cave," connected with which is a dim tradition that one Belcher, in time long past, there counterfeited silver coin. But of the

truth of this tradition or of the facts upon which it is based, but little is known. "Gill Belcher of Hebron, Connecticut, *Goldsmith*," as recited in an ancient deed, purchased land at the forks of the roads leading to Stockbridge and Three Mile Hill, in 1765, and for several years carried on his trade in that vicinity, doing such tinkering and mending as fell in his way; the earliest silver-smith in town of whom we have knowledge. In the weather book of an old inhabitant, who has left on record a few terse memorandums of the events of that period, pertaining somewhat particularly to the commitments, discharges, and breakings out of jail, we find the following:

"1772 July 2d Gill Belcher com't'd," (committed to Jail.)

"1772 Aug. 3d Belcher released."

Whether for debt or misdemeanor Belcher suffered a month's imprisonment, we are not informed. A little further on in the weather book, the following entries cast a glimmer of light upon the tradition:

"1772, Oct. 30. Gill Belcher, D. Lewis, J. Adams, and J. Caul com. for counterfeiting;"

"1772, Oct. 31. Money makers went to N. Canaan."

This evidence is confirmatory of the tradition that Belcher was engaged in counterfeiting; and it is not improbable that the cave was used as his hiding place, possibly as his workshop. It may be presumed from the above quoted record, that Belcher and his confederates had circulated their spurious coin within the borders of New York, were arrested here, and the next day, taken to New Canaan, New York, for trial. On the old road, east side of the river, Elias Ransom, from Colchester, Connecticut, located in 1770, apparently having his domicile near the south end of the Little Mountain, north easterly from the Leavitt mansion. But Mr. Ransom died in 1773, and his widow afterwards married Ichabod Hopkins and remained upon the premises. Mr. Ransom was the father of "Aunt Sally," wife of Major William Whiting—a woman of remarkable kindness, benevolence and hospitality.

North of the Hopkins place, and a few rods below the brook, which there crosses the road, Ezekiel Kellogg from Colchester, Connecticut, built a small house in

History of  
Great Barrington  
(Berkshire County)  
Massachusetts,

by

Charles J. Taylor

Great Barrington, MASS:

Clark W. Bryan & Co., Publishers

1882



# UP-ISLAND

## AQUINNAH

When the glaciers passed through millennia ago, they left a striking calling card which later became the westernmost end of the Island: the colorful clay Gay Head Cliffs, one of the most recognizable landmarks on the East Coast and Aquinnah's geological claim to fame. To the southwest is Nomans Land, now a wildlife preserve; to the right are the Elizabeth Islands, which separate Buzzards Bay from Vineyard Sound. The restaurants and shops at the cliffs are favorites of Islanders and visitors alike. The Gay Head lighthouse is built of red bricks made from the clay of the cliffs, and it is open for sunset tours on summer weekends. Formerly known as Gay Head, the town of Aquinnah is home to the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, descendants of the Island's original inhabitants.

### AQUINNAH

Population: .....344

Incorporated: ....1870

Zip Code: ....02535

## CHILMARK

Population: .....843

Incorporated: ....1694

Zip Code: ....02535

## CHILMARK

Some will tell you that the Quitsa Pond overlook, on State Road a couple miles west of Beetlebung Corner, is the quintessential Chilmark vista. Others will tell you it's the view from Lucy Vincent, the town beach (parking stickers required), that's the best. Chilmark

is a favorite with vacationers who want serene and pastoral vistas. It boasts of the Chilmark Community Center with its wonderful programs for children and adults; of lazy afternoons in one of the rocking chairs on the porch of the Chilmark Store; and of the popular Chilmark Flea Market, held every weekend in season.

## MENEMSHA

Technically, Menemsha is part of the town of Chilmark, but it's uniquely its own place. For years this quaint fishing village was home to a sizeable swordfishing fleet. Today pleasure craft outnumber the fishing boats, but it's still an active commercial harbor and a great place to soak up some local color. Walk along the dock and get a close-up view of draggers and lobster boats or climb out onto the jetty and do a little fishing. Menemsha's most popular attraction is the sunset. The sun sets over the water, and every evening it draws a crowd during the summer.

## WEST TISBURY

West Tisbury is the first up-Island town, and unlike the harbor towns, its focus over the years has been agricultural. With its pasturelands and wooded hills, West Tisbury offers a historical and spiritual retreat. Its charming village includes the First Congregational Church, the Grange Hall, the Field Gallery, Alley's General Store, and the West Tisbury Public Library. On Saturday morning or Wednesday afternoon in the summer, the Farmers Market is held at the Grange Hall, where you can find everything homemade. The Agricultural Hall, about a mile out of town, is the venue for the Martha's Vineyard Agricultural Society Fair, held every August.

### WEST TISBURY

Population: ....2,467

Incorporated: ....1892

Zip Code: ....02575



PHOTO BY SUSAN SAFFORD

## POINTS OF INTEREST

### 1 Gay Head Cliffs

The cliffs are a half-mile along a path from the Aquinnah town parking lot. Marking the Island's westernmost point, the colorful clay striations, each representing a distinct geologic era, are the result of glacier activity.

### 6 Grange Hall

Built in 1859, it is run by the Martha's Vineyard Preservation Trust and serves as home to the seasonal Farmers Market, artisans fairs, and other community gatherings.

### 2 Gay Head Light

It was built in 1799 to warn ships of the shoals known as Devil's Bridge where, in 1884, the City of Columbus ran aground and 122 people drowned. The lighthouse was automated in 1952 and its Fresnel lens donated to the Martha's Vineyard Museum.

### 3 Menemsha Village

In 1905, Menemsha creek was dredged to form the working fishing basin it is today. Near Dutcher Dock (named for Vineyard journalist Rodney Dutcher), are fish markets, seasonal inns, eateries, shops, a seasonal post office and a public beach where people gather to watch sunsets.

### 4 Beetlebung Corner

Located in Chilmark at the juncture of Middle and South Roads is the site of a beetlebung (tupelo tree) grove. The unusually dense wood was used for beetles (mallets) and bungs (plugs for barrels). The word "beetlebung" was coined on Martha's Vineyard.

### 5 West Tisbury Town Center

The agricultural center of the Island, West Tisbury was incorporated in 1892. The town center includes the First Congregational Church, town hall, Alley's General Store, the library and Field Gallery, where the dancing fiberglass sculptures of the late Island artist Tom Maley, cavort. Other sites include the Howes House, the community center known 150 years ago as the Travelers Home, and the Grange Hall.

### 7 Old Mill Pond

The area at the junction of Edgartown-West Tisbury Road and State Road was a gristmill in 1760. Today it is sometimes called Swan Pond, named after its seasonal occupants.

### 8 The Youth Hostel

On Edgartown-West Tisbury Road in West Tisbury, it was built in three weeks in the 1950s. It was the first hostel built in the U.S. that was specifically designed as a hostel. It accommodates budget-minded travelers, individuals, families, and groups.

### 9 Agricultural Hall

On Panhandle Road, the "Ag Hall" is the sight for the annual Fair in late August, as well as many other community events, from weddings to art shows to year-round potluck dinners.

### 10 Polly Hill Arboretum

Created by the late Polly Hill in 1958, at 809 State Road, it encompassing 20 acres of walking trails and 40 acres of woodland. The arboretum's internationally recognized grounds are open year-round. The Visitor Center is open from Memorial Day weekend to Columbus Day; tours are at 2 pm during the season.

### 11 Christiantown Chapel

Off Indian Hill Road, the original 1659 structure commemorates the site of Thomas Mayhew's first missionary movement to convert native Islanders to Christianity. A sacred graveyard is nearby.



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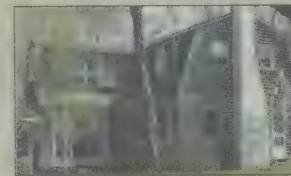
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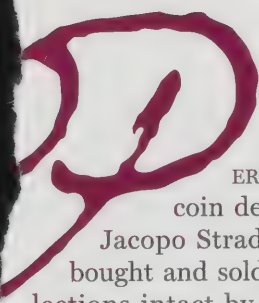
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# Early Sales, Private Bargains

*Five centuries ago, collectors negotiated deals for numismatic collections, but what's the best way to buy today?*

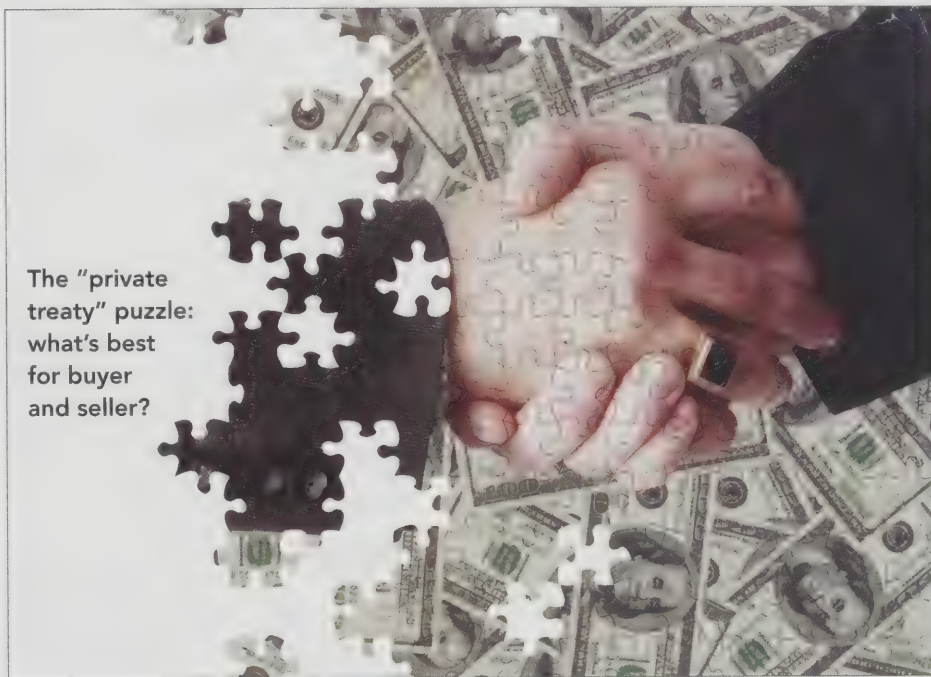


PERHAPS THE earliest coin dealer of record is Jacopo Strada (1515-88). He bought and sold entire coin collections intact by "private treaty." There is no record of coin dealers selling one coin at a time, probably because no single coin commanded enough money or attention to warrant either the dealer's or collector's effort. I suspect there was such activity, but on a limited basis and between individual collectors rather than dealers or brokers. Numismatic information was not readily available at the time, so it is hard to conclude who knew what about which coins. This no doubt affected demand for contemporary "rarities."

Greater proof of early numismatic activity is offered by a letter of inquiry regarding some specific Byzantine coins, written in 1695 by Jean Foy-Vaillant (1632-1706). He may have been asking on behalf of his patron, Louis XIV of France. Mayer Rothschild (1744-1812) was described in his own day as "a dealer in rare coins," but no details as to what coins he sold or how he sold them have survived.

Mathew Young (1771-1837) may have been the first numismatic professional to hold himself out as a "coin dealer." In his case, an invoice noting the sale of a single coin survives, from which we can conclude that Young sometimes

The "private treaty" puzzle: what's best for buyer and seller?



PHOTOS: ISTOCKPHOTO/SLAVA GUTSKO (PUZZLE) & DMITRY KNORRE

welcomed such transactions.

We also know that art dealers Bernard Berenson (1865-1959) and Joseph Duveen (1869-1939) introduced an entire generation of elite, wealthy Americans to collecting, primarily paintings by the Old Masters, and that they sold these works of art one at a time or in groups, which is the first evidence of American collectors buying individual items from dealers. Not surprising, coin collectors were among their famous clientele.

The first auction with coins was the Marnix Sale in 1599, although they were not individually described. In fact,

they were cataloged in Latin as "various numismatics," and the entire collection was sold intact.

Today, why would anyone want to sell by private treaty rather than public auction? With private treaty, coins are shown to a few, serious buyers or perhaps only one; in an auction, coins are shown to anyone who has the desire to buy them. By offering coins to just a few buyers, the seller may miss some customers who are not aware they are for sale. On the other hand, because the coins are not passed around and viewed by a large audience, they retain their air of exclusivity.

In a private treaty, both the seller and the buyer remain anonymous to everyone but the go-between, usually a numismatic professional. The procedure is fast, discreet and often very accommodating. (For example, the seller might insist on cash only.) Private ☉



▲ The earliest sale of collectable coins likely dates to the 16th century.



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## AUCTIONS ■ continued

treaty also works well in cases where the buyer does not want the transaction broadcast to the public.

Private treaty often ensures the best buyer or price, especially if the agent is familiar with the needs and desires of both parties. The process generally works well for esoteric rarities, but pieces offered at public auction have been known to bring record prices. For instance, the last few sales featuring collections assembled by the late John Jay Ford Jr. realized unheard-of prices. Many items were sold to dealers, who since have resold them to collectors at even higher prices. All this really proves is that you shouldn't second-guess the value of any rarity up for auction.

Private treaty therefore is best suited for an item whose price easily can be identified by the seller and quoted to a willing buyer. That criteria encompasses a lot, perhaps 90 percent of the numismatic market, including all

commonly collected coins in average condition (but not those in uncommon condition). It might cover some rare coins in undesirable condition and most definitely any coins exhibiting damage, cleaning and the like. None of these would be candidates for public auction, but might be suitable for private treaty sale to a collector.

A dealer recently paid a record-breaking price at public auction for Brasher doubloon, famed for its rarity and desirability. Likewise, a collector of rare items (not necessarily coins) bid a phenomenal amount of money and won a 1933 double eagle. What can be concluded? The private treaty obviously is best-suited for the seller who has items that may or may not fare well at auction and wants the transaction to remain anonymous. For just about everything else, public auction is the way to go, at least for the seller.

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anemones are there, some born of Adonis' blood, and some of Aphrodite's tears.

**b. attrib.**

1731 BRADLEY *Gardening* 149 Choice Anemony roots. 1760 MRS. DELANEY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 598, I have not grounded any part of the anemony pattern.

**2. Zool. sea anemone:** (when understood from the subject or context 'sea' is omitted;) the popular name of various Actinoid Zoophytes, especially of the genera *Actinia*, *Bunodes*, and *Sagartia*.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 371, I clipped all the limbs of a purple Anemone. 1775 *Ibid.* LXV. 217, I have seen an anemony of a moderate size swallow a smelt at least six inches long. 1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 15 The extensive group known popularly as Sea-anemones or Animal flowers, from the blossom-like appearance of their expanded disks and tentacles, and their gorgeous colours. 1881 H. MOSELEY in *Nature* XXIII. 515 The mouth of the sea-anemony.

**anemonic** (æni'monik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Derived from the anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonic acid.

**anemonin** (ə'nemənin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] An acrid crystalline substance, obtained from several species of anemone.

1842 FOWNES *Chem.* 1150 Anemonine occurs in *Anemone pulsatilla*. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 291 By the action of alkalis, anemonin is transformed into anemonic acid.

**anemony**, see ANEMONE.

**anemophilous** (æni'mɒfɪləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *φίλος* loving, fond of + -OUS.] Wind-loving; assisted by the wind in fertilization, wind-fertilized.

1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Fl.* i. 9 The pollen is wind-borne, whence they have been termed anemophilous. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* x. 405 The amount of pollen produced by anemophilous plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great.

**anemophily** (æni'mɒfɪli). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + -PHILY.] Pollination with the assistance of the wind.

1883 D'ARCY W. THOMPSON tr. *H. Müller's Fert. Flowers* iv. 591. In a few cases reversion to anemophily has taken place. 1896 G. HENSLOW *How to study Wild Flowers* 105 The flowers are purple... with the usual tufted stigma characteristic of anemophily.

**anemoscope** (ə'neməskəʊp) *n.* [f. Gr. *ἄνεμος* wind + *σκοπεῖν* to look at]

rather common in man, in which the top and back of the head are missing of the brain. 1960 *New Scientist* 4 A [congenital] defects is anencephaly, part of the brain.

**an-'end**, *phr. arch.* [see AN 1]

† 1. At last, in the end, in fin

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1224 And hou he

2. To the end, right thro constantly; continuously, con

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 138 Hele

hem ofte anende. 1591 SHAKS. *Two G*

that still an end, turnes me to sham

*Milit.* (1717) 181 Some lag, whilst ot

All go an-end, some faster, and

RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 220 [He] w

miles an end to enjoy it. 1785 MRS. T

(1845) I. 75 He would follow the hou

† 3. **most an end:** almost almost always, mostly, for the

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1

... which lay must an end at Douglass

*Theat. Ins.* 1074 In Europe they are m

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 115 Knew

Companion of his, I was with him

*Clandest. Marr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 372 B

are not ministers of parishes, but indi

4. On end, in an upright pos

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen.* VI, III. ii. 318 I

end, as one distract. 1703 MOXON *M*

whole number of Boards are set an e

*Zapolya* iv. i, His steed, which proudly

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when they are hoisted up to their usu

5. In the direction of the

ahead. Chiefly *Naut.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits &*

not be haled hedlong an end with an

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), A

have the wind right an-end, or a-head

PARKER *Let.* 15 Apr. in *Ann. Reg.* 1801

They were riding with two cables an

*Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To strike a spar

drive it in the direction of its length. *Ibid.*

the order to coil down the running ri

bowlines, after tacking, or other evoluti

when about to perform an evolution, to

is clear for running.

**anent** (ə'nent), *prep. and adv.*

efen, on efn, on emn, 2-3 onefef

onont 2 onend 2 onefef



## APH

anemograf, -æ-). [f. as prec. + g. -writer; cf. *telegraph*.] An recording on paper the direction wind.

1. 408/1 The Anemograph, by means of their own direction, and force in the paper. 1881 W. LEY in *Nature* XXIV. of our inland stations.

(anemau'græfik), a. [f. prec. + pertaining to anemography; anemograph.

in *Nature* XXIV. 8 Comparing the stations at our different coasts.

(an'mogræfi). rare-0. [f. Gr. + -γραφία description; cf.

of, or a treatise on, the winds.

ording the direction and force

anemau'ldzɪkəl), a. rare. [f. of or pertaining to anemology. *Phys. Geogr.* i. 6 A description of the world from an anemological point of

(mōlɒdʒɪ). [f. Gr. *ἀνέμος* wind the doctrine or science of the

301. *Gard.* i. 93 note, This imperfect

an'mōmɪtə(r)). [f. Gr. *ἀνέμος* R; cf. *barometer*.]

nt for measuring the force of -gauge.

*Cycl.*, *Anemometer*, a machine where-strength of the wind. 1818 *Art of* they act as living anemometers to n of the wind, especially when it is *Amer. Phil. Soc.* i. 3 Drawings of a meter. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea serves the mariner as a sort of marine

as for indicating the wind-gauge.

*Organ* viii. (1878) 55 A wind-gauge, or ill curved glass tube into which a little is then placed in one of the pipe holes

(anemau'metrik), a. [f. -ic.] Of or pertaining to

ature XXIV. 8 The comparison of 1882 *Athenæum* 5 June 703/1 ns, and hydrometric alternations.

a. = prec.

p. *Brit. Assoc.* 340 A complete r should give the direction of the or velocity. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1979. observations.

ph (anemau'metrɔgræf, -æ-). + -γραφος writer.] =

an'mōmɪtri). [f. Gr. *ἀνέμος* -METRY.] The measurement ocity of the wind.

*Brit. Assoc.* 340 Anemometry is a certain effects of the (horizontal) of the atmosphere. 1881 in *Nature* state of anemometry.

nal), a. rare-1. [irreg. f. Gr. ending due perh. to *anemone*, th *diagon-al*, *phenomen-al*, Of or pertaining to the wind

anemones are there, some born of Adonis' blood, and some of Aphrodite's tears.

b. attrib.

1731 BRADLEY *Gardening* 149 Choice Anemony roots. 1760 MRS. DELANEY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 598, I have not grounded any part of the anemony pattern.

2. *Zool.* sea anemone: (when understood from the subject or context 'sea' is omitted; the popular name of various Actinoid Zoophytes, especially of the genera *Actinia*, *Bunodes*, and *Sagartia*.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 371, I clipped all the limbs of a purple Anemone. 1775 *Ibid.* LXV. 217, I have seen an anemony of a moderate size swallow a smelt at least six inches long. 1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* i. 15 The extensive group known popularly as Sea-anemones or Animal flowers, from the blossom-like appearance of their expanded disks and tentacles, and their gorgeous colours. 1881 H. MOSELEY in *Nature* XXIII. 515 The mouth of the sea-anemony.

anemonic (æn'mɒnɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Derived from the anemone.

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anemoscope (ə'neməʊskəʊp). ? *Obs.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἀνέμος* wind + -σκοπος watching, a watcher; also mod.Gr.] An instrument for showing the direction of the wind, or foretelling a change of weather.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Anemoscope*, a Device invented to foreshew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hygoscopes made of cat's gut, etc., proved very good anemoscopes. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 9 The Anemoscope is a Machine four Feet and a Quarter high, consisting of a broad and weighty Pedestal, a Pillar fastened into it and an iron Axis, of about half an Inch Diameter, fastened into the Pillar. Upon this Axis turns a wooden Tube, at the Top of which is placed a Vane. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 184 This whimsical piece of mechanism, under the name of anemoscope.

anemotropism (ə'neməʊ'trɒpɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *ἀνέμος* wind + TROPISM.] Tropism in response to wind.

1899 W. M. WHEELER in *Archiv f. Entwicklungsmechanik* VIII. 373 This peculiarity [in the flight of Diptera] is an orientation of the body with respect to the wind. As it appears to be a true tropism I shall call it anemotropism. 1938 J. R. CARPENTER *Ecol. Gloss.* 21 Anemotropism, tropic response of organisms to wind and air currents.

anemps, -t, anen, -ce, obs. forms of ANENT.

anencephalic (ænensɪ'fælk), a. *Phys.* [f. Gr. *ἀνκεφαλός* -os + -ic.] = ANENCEPHALOUS.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 720/2 Anencephalic fetuses. 1848 SIR J. SIMPSON *Month. Jnl. Med. Sc.* IX. 241 The anencephalic child born at Dundee. 1960 *New Scientist* 1 Aug. 335/2 Among such

## ANENT

rather common in man, in which the skull and skin over the top and back of the head are missing and so is the major part of the brain. 1960 *New Scientist* 4 Aug. 335/2 Among such [congenital] defects is anencephaly, the absence of a large part of the brain.

an-end, *phr. arch.* [see *AN prep.*, and *END*.]

† 1. At last, in the end, in fine. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Loue* 1224 And hou he hit ouer-com an ende.

2. To the end, right through; straight on, constantly; continuously, consecutively. *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 138 Hele hem light: eke weede hem ofte anende. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 66 A slaue, that still an end, turnes me to shame. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* (1717) 181 Some lag, whilst others gallop on before; All go an-end, some faster, and some slower. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 220 [He] would ride an hundred miles an end to enjoy it. 1785 MRS. THRALE in *Johnsoniana* (1845) i. 75 He would follow the hounds fifty miles an end.

† 3. most an end: almost uninterruptedly, almost always, mostly, for the most part. *Obs.*

1570-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 257 An armie which lay must an end at Douglass. 1658 J. R. Mouffet's *Theat. Ins.* 1074 In Europe they are most an end black ones. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 115 Knew him! I was a great Companion of his, I was with him most an end. 1691 Clandest. *Marr. in Harl. Misc.* i. 372 But, most an end, they are not ministers of parishes, but indigent curates.

4. On end, in an upright position. *arch.*

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 318 Mine haire be fixt an end, as one distract. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 The whole number of Boards are set an end. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* iv. i. His steed, which proudly rears an-end. c 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 92 The topmasts are said to be an-end when they are hoisted up to their usual stations.

5. In the direction of the length; directly ahead. Chiefly *Naut.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Diuels* 68 You must not be haled hedlong an end with an inueterate opinion. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Avoir vent de bout*, to have the wind right an-end, or a-head. 1801 ADML. HYDE PARKER *Let.* 15 Apr. in *Ann. Reg.* 1801 (1802) *Chron.* 82/1 They were riding with two cables an end. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To strike a spar or plank an-end is to drive it in the direction of its length. *Ibid.*, Every rope an end, the order to coil down the running rigging, or braces or bowlines, after tacking, or other evolution. Also, the order, when about to perform an evolution, to see that every rope is clear for running.

anent (ə'nent), *prep.* and *adv.* Forms: a. 1 on efen, on efn, on emn, 2-3 onefent, oneuent, 2-4 onont, 3 onond, 3-5 anont, 4 anen, 4- anent. β. with -e: ? 2-3 anonde, ononde, 3 onnente, 4 anende, 5-6 -ente. γ. with -es, -s: 2 anundes, 4 anendez, anempes, -emtis, -entys, -yntes, enence, onence, 4-5 anentes, -ens, -ence(s, 4-6 -entis, 5 aneentes, anentz, -emps, 5-6 -endes. δ. with -t: 4 anentist, anenist, 4- -enst, 5 -emste, -enste, 5-6 annenst, 5-6 anempst, 6 annempst, anenist, enenst, anendest. [The form-history of this wd. presents several points not fully explained; the primitive form is the OE. phrase *on efen*, *on efn*, *on emn*, with the dative = 'on even (ground) with, on a level with,' whence later *side by side with, beside, face to face with, opposite, against, towards, in view of*, etc.; cogn. w. OS. *an eban*, MHG. *eneben, neben*, and (with phonetic -t) *nebent*. In Eng. also a final -t had been developed by 1200, interchanging with -d, perhaps by form-assoc. with some other word. At the same time this extended form occurs with final -e and -es, after datival and genitival words like *on-bute(n, on-zeanes*. Following the latter class also, the final -s became in 14th c. -st, giving *anentist, anentst, anenst*, as the midl. form, in literary use in 17th c., and still dialectal. The north preserved the earlier *anent*, still common in north. dial., and in literary and legal Scotch, whence not unfrequent in literary Eng. during the present century.



Many species on being handled affect with a \*nettle-like burning. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 159 The fibres of the \*nettle plant. 1660-1 *PEPYS Diary* 25 Feb., There we did eat some \*nettle porridge. 1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 258 The children breakfasted of \*nettle-pottage, that is, oatmeal gruel with fresh nettles boiled in it. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 36 Chew \*Nettle root. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 337 The thought I called a flower, grew \*nettle-rough. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 \*Nettyl-seede, *gnydisperma*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 121 As touching Nettle seed, Nicander affirms, That it is a very counterpoison against Hemlock. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* iii. 7 A sharpe and pricking pain, like as though the skin were rubbed with Nettle-seed. 1684 *RAY Phil. Lett.* (1718) 175, I wish I had Assurance... that those Sorts of Linen... are made of \*Nettle-Stalks. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 429 Making cloth of Hop Binds and Nettle Stalks. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* liv, The pale and blasted \*nettle-stems of the preceding year. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 337 Florida, itching, \*nettle-sting wheals. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 4/1 The dock-leaf... is useful as a remedy for nettle-sting. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40, I applaud my selfe For \*nettle-stinging thus this fayerly elfe. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 93 Little red superficial pimples in clusters like nettle stinging. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 102 The leaf of the common dock I have found efficacious, if applied... to \*nettle-stung legs. 1758 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XII. 203 \*Nettle-tea... would do you more good than any other. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 62/2 'Nettle-tea' is a popular remedy for many diseases. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 693/2 \*Nettle-tops in the spring are often boiled and eaten by the common people. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, Like those who're fond of nettle-tops.

b. Special combs.: nettle battery, one of the stinging organs of a hydrozoon; nettle-bird = nettle-creeper; nettle-blight, *Aecidium urticae*, a parasitic plant common on nettles (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); nettle-bulb (see quot.); nettle butterfly, *Vanessa urticae*, whose larvæ feed on nettles; nettle cell, a stinging cell; †nettle cheese (see quot.); nettle-creeper, a name applied to the Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*), and the Golden Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*) from their nesting in hedge-bottoms among nettles; nettle-docken, the common dock, which is used to relieve nettle-stings; nettle-earnest *Sc.*, downright earnest; nettle-fever, urticaria (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); nettle-fish, a stinging jelly-fish (*ibid.*); nettle-geranium, *Coleus fruticosus*; nettle-grub, a stinging caterpillar injurious to the tea-plant (*Stand. Dict.* 1895); nettle-hemp = hemp-nettle s.v. HEMP sb. 5; nettle-lichen, a skin disease (see LICHEN sb. 3); nettle-monger, (a) the Reed Sparrow or Reed Bunting; (b) the Whitethroat; (c) the Blackcap; nettle-spring dial., nettle-rash; nettle-tap (moth), a moth which frequents nettle-beds; nettle-thread, one of the stinging hairs of aculephs (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); nettle-tom dial., the White-throat; nettle-weed U.S., a plant of the nettle family; nettle-whip (see quot.); nettle-wort, (a) a spurgewort of the genus *Acalypha*; (b) a plant of the nettle family; nettle-yarn, the prepared fibre of nettles.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 770 Cnidoblasts, from which new 'nettle batteries' are derived in growth. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* Add. II. 415 \*Nettle-bird, the white-throat. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 783 Some Rhizostome genera also possess 'nettle-bulbs', stalked processes with or without a terminal opening. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 211 The \*Nettle tortoise-shell butterfly. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xxix. III. 101 The eggs of... the nettle butterfly... when laid in summer are hatched in a few days. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* xiii. 222 The scarlet-banded nettle-butterflies flitted and hovered. 1870 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 109 The 'nettle cells' or 'cnidæ' of the *Calenterata*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 107 Numerous 'batteries' of nettle cells. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. iv. 118 A very dainty

overgrown with nettledweeds and long grasses. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 783 'Nettle-whips'... are elongated funnel-shaped openings... beset with digitelli. 1834 *MILLER'S Dict. Gard.* 46 *Acalypha*... \*Nettle Wort. 1846 *LINDLEY Veget. Kingd.* 261 Nettledworts will then be easily known from Morads and Hempworts, which have a hooked embryo. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 469 The Germans also made nets of \*nettle-yarn.

'nettle, sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. NETTLE v.] A state of uneasiness or impatience.

1723 *DK. WHARTON True Briton* No. 60 II. 516 Trebellius, you may be sure somewhat upon the Nettle, addresses himself to the Favourite. 1792 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 487 Congress... are extremely tedious in their debates... and, at the same time, all in a nettle to rise and adjourn.

'nettle, sb.<sup>3</sup>, variant of knettle, KNITTLE.

1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.* 43 Take two parts of different yarns and twist them up taut into nettles... Lay half the nettles down [etc.]. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Nettle stuff.

nettle ('net(ə)l), v. Forms: 5 nettil, nettyl(le, 5-7 netle, 6 nettel(l, nettyll, 6- nettle. [f. NETTLE sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. MDu. *netelen* (Du. *nettelen*), G. *nesseln*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or sting (a person or animal) with nettles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/1 Netlyn, *urtico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 253/2 To Nettylle, *urticare*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 644/1, I nettyll, *je ourtie*. If a horse be well nettelled under the tayle he wyll kycke jolyly. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 240, I am whipt & scourg'd with rods, Netled, and stung with Pismires. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* I. xv. 71 To nettle him with the strongest and most stinging Nettles that you can get. 1670 *RAY in Phil. Trans.* V. 2064 Ants, if they get into peoples clothes... will cause a smart and tingling, as if they were netted. 1882 R. HOLLAND in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VI. 54 It is customary in Cheshire to punish those who do not wear a sprig of oak by nettling them.

b. *refl.* To get (oneself, one's hands, etc.) stung by nettles.

1719 *D'URFEY Pills* II. 284 Like Boy that had nettl'd his Breech. 1869 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 267, I worked hard at lighting a fire, nettling my hands in gathering fuel. 1902 *BARNES-GRUNDY Thames Camp* 111 I netted myself badly.

c. (Also *absol.*) To sting as a nettle does.

1858 *LEWES Sea-side Stud.* 149 If the capsules are the nettling organs, why do they not nettle in those parts where they are most abundant? 1879 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 92 A flower That clung with pain and stung with power, Yea, nettled me, body and mind.

2. To irritate, vex, provoke, pique.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 82 She nettled him. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 683 The Erle of Warwicke... toke many riche ships of the Duke of Burgoyns countries, (which sore netted the Duke). 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, I know this nettles you now, but answer me. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* I. ii, She has nettled me; would I could be revenged on her! 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 211 This last discourse nettled me. 1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidulph* II. 319 This foolish woman's behaviour nettled me extremely. 1814 I. D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 308 A ridiculous story... nettled Pope more than the keener remonstrances. 1859 *MASSON Milton* I. 618 Cottington would now and then nettle his Grace by a jibe.

*absol.* 1726 *SWIFT To Lady Wks.* 1751 XIV. 229 But with Raillery to nettle, Sets your Thoughts upon their Mettle.

b. In *pa. pple.* Irritated, vexed, provoked, annoyed. *Const. at, by, with, etc.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 737 Now is ser Nicollas anoyed & nettild with ire, As wrath as a waspe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 169 She that is most meke... can rase vp a reke if she be well nettyld. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV.* 19 He beyng netted with these uncurteous... prickes & thornes. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* VIII. (1599) 310 Cæsar being netted by so many infamies... received. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 267 Cæsar, thoroughly nettled at the newes, resolved [etc.]. 1672 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 410 Sir Philip... knew not so much and is well netted. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 171 Essex, nettled to be both beaten in fight, and outdone in conduct, decamps. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* II. iv. The haughty Baronet, extremely nettled, forced his wav

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